

DE NISON HOUSE.
376, 278, and 380, George-street,
conducted by
FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.
JOHN THOMPSON begs to inform the numerous
patrons of
DENISON HOUSE,
and the LADIES OF SYDNEY AND COUNTRY, that the
NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE,
is now being
CARRIED ON,
and will be continued throughout the
MONTH OF FEBRUARY.
THE WHOLE OF THE SUMMER STOCK now
remaining
IS BRING SUBMITTED FOR SALE,
AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS,
in order to effect an ENTIRE CLEARANCE, and make room
for
AUTUMN NOVELTIES.
Catalogues of the departments to be had on application or
sent by post gratis.
Doors open at 11-12-1, close at half-past 5.
All parcels will be delivered the following morning unless
especially requested on the day purchased, when they will
be delivered at once.
DENISON HOUSE.

DE NISON HOUSE.
George-street,
Opposite the Bank of New South Wales,
conducted by FRANCIS GILES.
CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
In order to clear out the whole of the extensive and
superior stock of Gentlemen's Ready-made Clothing, Hats,
and Mercery, a great reduction has been made in the
prices.
Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity
for securing first-class Clothing at extremely low
prices.
THE NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SALE is now on,
and will continue during this month with the view of
disposing of all the Summer Stock.
The attention of Gentlemen is respectfully solicited to this
JOHN THOMPSON, Denison House, George-street.

ANNUAL SALE
SUMMER DRAPERY.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. respectfully notify to their
friends, customers, and the public generally of New
South Wales that, in accordance with their usual custom,
they have for this sale, commencing February 11, 1865,
made such reductions as will meet the anticipations
of their friends, as well as effect what is desired by
them—a complete clearance of the whole of their SUMMER
STOCK.

They have found to answer the interest of both buyer
and seller, as being preferable to holding any surplus stock
over for the next season.
Amongst the Reduced Lots the following are noticeable:
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Reduced 25 per cent.
PRINTED MUSLINS Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER GUILTS Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER MANTLES Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER SHAWLS Reduced 25 per cent.
SUMMER TWEEDS Reduced 25 per cent.
MUSLIN CURTAINS Reduced 25 per cent.
SILKS, BLACK AND COLOURED Reduced 25 per cent.
SEWED MUSLIN GOODS Reduced 30 per cent.
BLACK CURTAINS Reduced 20 per cent.
GRENADEINE SHAWLS Reduced 30 per cent.
The above reductions apply to all classes of Summer
Goods.
FRENCH MUSLIN DRESSES, 5s. 9d.
GRENADEINE MANTLES, 6s. 9d., trimmed
PURE WHITE LAMBE BURNING MANTLES, all
CAMEL and MOHAIR DRESSES, 12 yards, 6s. 9d.
12-14 TOILET GUILTS, 3 yards long, 12s. 9d.
11-14 TOILET GUILTS, 2 yards long, 10s. 9d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

NEW DESIGNS
IN
FLOOR CLOTHS,
FOR HALL, STAIRS, AND ROOMS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
3s. 9d. per yard.
KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
3s. 9d. per yard.
PATENT VICTORIA FELT,
2s. 11d. per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

OPENED HIS DAY.
1 Case Wide BLACK BELT RIBBONS
2 Cases Wide TARTAN PLAIN and FANCY BELTS
WIDE BELTS, 1s. 11d.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street.

EX WALTER HODD—
5 BALES PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.
THE ABOVE GOODS, NEW LANDED.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, GEORGE-STREET.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR SALE THIS DAY.

LADIES.
No. 1. ALL LINEN, 1s. 6d. PER DOZEN
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Providence would invest us with more power. We cannot do it, and there is an end of the matter.

Now, I am going to touch on a very delicate question. It is not enough that the Government should not interfere in foreign questions; it is not enough that the Government should not take any course of policy they should pursue; there is something else required. Englishmen, through their public speakers and their press, must learn to treat foreign nations in a different spirit than they have hitherto done; and they must learn to do it as a point of honour to other countries, as well as from a sense of self-respect of what is due to themselves.

You mislead foreign countries by your representations of opinion, and you are followed by the nations of Europe in the line of benefiting other nations. You

often injure them, with the best possible intention on your part. There is nothing that my friend Mr. Bright and myself have more avoided than public demonstrations in favour of some nationality or people abroad. Nothing would have been easier for us than to have gone down to Guildhall and to have gained an immense applause and popularity by making a declamatory speech in favour of Poland or of some oppressed nationality.

I have, however, always felt that in doing this work we were like to do a great deal of harm to those with whom we sympathised. I hope no one supposes that we have less sympathy for other people than those gentlemen who are accustomed to speak at these meetings, or who write in the newspapers on behalf of foreign nationalities. But I maintain that a man who, after doing his duty to his country, who is engaged in extending aid to religious and commercial liberty that he is by speaking and writing on behalf of other people all over the world. But see what mischief you

may do. I have no doubt that the Russian Government, in the matter, that it was the manifestations and the investigations of London and Paris that incriminated this Polish insurrection, if it can be carried out at all, will be the first to be disappointed. It was never shared by the mass of the working people, and I am told from the best authority that the whole class of nobles or proprietors, and from whom alone any serious outbreak of national feeling could proceed, have been utterly annihilated by this last abortive effort. It is futile to expect any support from this class. It is only in this country that this class of peasant-proprietors, who, inspired by motives of religion or patriotism, may again take the field, but at present the Government are not likely to do so. I have reports of a meeting held in Guildhall on behalf of Poland, but I have travelled abroad, and

I know what exaggerated ideas are attached to public meetings in Guiltlith, with the Lord Mayor in the chair, and the Mayor of the Corporation of London. I have no hesitation in saying that these movements in England did more to consolidate the power of the Russian empire than anything else, for at that time it was in danger of being thrown into confusion by the emancipation of the serfs. You must not only encourage the Government from taking proceedings, but you must do nothing to mislead people abroad or stimulate those Governments to increase their efforts against their own populations. (Cheers.) It would only flatter you to say that I might make a speech at the meeting, and I think that I believe I might be Prime Minister if I would say that you are the wisest, the best, and the happiest people in the whole world. I have no doubt that I might be Prime Minister. I have seen in my experience that Prime Ministers are by no means perfect men, but I must not custom to court monetary popularity, but I always get it back afterwards, with exorbitant and even voracious interest far more than I deserve. (No, no.)

I have had a message from a gentleman in the town stating that he would like to see me again, because I did not entertain the same opinion as he did on the American war. (A laugh.) I said, in reply, that I did not profess to dictate to others on a matter of such pure abstraction as that, but I wanted to know what was the opinion of the gentleman, and he desired to discuss these foreign questions at all, let us do so calmly and temperately, as I now mean to do the subject of the American war. (Cheers.) I will tell you what my opinion is with regard to Republicanism. I believe that the American people are entitled to have with an hereditary monarchy that we might have from electing [a President every four or six years]. Now, this is my theory; but at the same time, if we see a people giving up its Government upon a standard of pure advantage, and that the standard is not in the world before—a people who say "We will rule ourselves by pure reason; there shall be no religious

establishments to guide or control us; there shall be no hierarchy of knowledge, no hierarchy of power, no hierarchy of promotion, no hierarchy of enjoyment, no hierarchy of people and by selection; we maintain that we govern ourselves without the institution of an hierarchy of privileged body whatever; we have every body as a body in the world, in all events, that programme is founded upon an elevated conception of what humanity is capable of. (Cheers.)

It may be a mistaken estimate; it may be too soon to say so high an estimate, it may fail; but don't assume we wish to be disappointed. We have no other interests of the great masses of my kind—don't assume to wish it may fail; don't ask me to exult if it seems to fail, because I utterly repudiate the possibility of such a thing. I have no other interest than to hear, hear. We have lately seen that our countrymen brought into a strain and a difficulty which we might

be thrown into to-morrow. We are now ruling Ireland containing a population of one hundred and thirty millions of people, and we are not to be responsible for the sake of their customs, and nothing else; for we can defy you to show that this nation has any interest in that country except for the commerce that is carried on there. This is an adventure unconnected with Freedom of Trade. You might as well say, "I will go out there at any time you might have something happen in Ireland. It is consequently to jump up immediately that this great Nation of Ireland will be lost, and that the people of no one living, but, to trace out the cause, rather to the British nation and to the British Commonwealth. I am sure that you are not more than some 150 years ago—I ask, is it conservative in this country, or among the religious classes of Europe, to say that it would be a good thing to have a meeting and of partnership with this insurrection? If I had

hear.) Now let us see what it is. Here you have great political disruption, in which the active parties are not only not making the leaders on both sides agree, but they are doing it. They are trying to make the tremendous consequence of the course they were going to entail upon this cotton region. For instance, here is a disruption, by which they were to throw into convulsion the whole of the cotton producing region, and to do more than they would have done but for this civil war. Now, what did they do to justify themselves in the eyes of Foreign States, to induce us and other countries to recognise them as belligerents. In our political convulsion you will find that what they did was to shake the community and cause loss and inconvenience abroad have always put out, from respect to their own country, their grievances; but where is there a *suppression* of their grievances?

case of our civil war, after Cromwell and his party deposed and decapitated Charles I, they put out a programme of grievances, which they published in the form of a petition to the articles of the new constitution in Europe, showing why they had deposed the king, and why they had established the Commonwealth. (Hear, hear.) What happened when this was declared, and William III, was invited over: a declaration of the grievances against James II, and the programme included the condition required from the succeeding king. (Hear, hear.) What did they do when they declared their independence in 1776? They declared the grievances against the king in 1776: The petition of grievances, and at the present time no Englishman can doubt that they were justified in separating from the mother country. (Cheers.)

portions than all those to which we have alluded, which the parties knew would convulse this peaceful district, have they put forward any programme? I know the men, and I know that no one could have put forward a more honest programme than Jefferson Davis. He could write with the pen of Thomas Jefferson did the declaration of 1776. But why is there no such declaration? Because the people have no grievance they want to consolidate, perpetuate, and extend. They want to extend it to (loud and repeated cheers). But, instead of taking a straightforward course, what do they constantly say? These eminent men—eminent, I mean, for their intellect, who would so well state their case if they were to put forward a straightforward course. Leave us alone; all we want is to know what do they say? I have no objection to their saying what they like, is the reason why the Conservative Government is

Europe, and so large a portion of the upper classes in England have consented to back the insurrection. Now, how would they feel if Essex and Kent, having been beaten on the subject of the Corn Laws, had chosen to set up Kent and Essex and East Anglia right across the Thames, as the Secessionists have sought to attempt to cut off Louisiana from the mouth of the Mississippi, and if they had said "We want to be left alone" (Hear.) Why, could any Government be carried on if a section of the

ple at the next election, and I shall only say that I think that this is the only way in which they can be brought to the matter with his Budget. I hold that the House of Commons is more extravagant than the Government. The Government last session attempted to effect a small saving in the yeomanry, but the country gentlemen went down to the House in a body and made the vote fail. The House of Commons wants an infusion of the popular element. You can only have an infusion of the poor man's element by the enlargement of the rights of the people, and I advise the middle classes not to regard this as a mere working man's question; but to regard it as a question of the reform of Parliament in order that their influence may be increased, for now we are but a very small ingredient indeed. (Hear, hear.) A friend the

other day said: "I will lay a wager that the blacks in America will vote before the English will." I said, "I will lay a wager that this I will say, that you cannot with safety exclude the great mass of the people from the suffrage. This question was never before in the position in which it now is, and you have had several successive Governments, in Queen's Speeches recommending an increase in the number of voters. The people felt that they are trifled with. Now there is nothing that causes so much dissatisfaction as the exclusion of the masses. The people are magnanimous and forgiving of everything but the conviction, sometimes erroneous, of having been betrayed. The working classes are at present silent on the question of the suffrage, but they are not asleep. If they do not move, that is an additional reason why the middle classes should do so. (Cheers.) Circumstances occur once in every twenty or thirty years when an appeal must be made to the people, and it is a disgrace that the middle classes should not do so. (Cheers.)"

leave the whole mass of the people with a grievance—a grievance of which they can convict you upon your own declarations. (Cheers.) There is danger in such a state of things, and the shape which the controversy is taking is—as my mind is somewhat undeveloped. It now takes the shape of the question whether the working-classes as a whole shall be enfranchised or whether they shall not. It never presented itself in that shape before, and in the times of the Greeks the working-classes were represented in many forms. Do you suppose it probable when the knowledge of the principles of political economy has elevated the working classes, and when that elevation is continually progressing, that you can permanently exclude the whole mass of them from the franchise? It is the interest of the middle classes to set about solving the problem, and to prevent any danger they ought to do so without further delay.

The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. Samuel Scott (the ex-Mayor), was then proposed and carried unanimously:—

“That, after having heard the annual address of Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P., hereby expresses the heartiest approval of the course he has pursued during the last session of Parliament, again affirms its confidence in him as its representative, and resolves to accord him in future a most cordial and enthusiastic support.”

The proceedings concluded with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

PHOSPHATIC MANURES.

(From the *Australasian*, February 3.)

BEFORE entering on particulars as to the other manures containing phosphates largely, or the non-nutritious ones, which they are sometimes called, it will be as well to point out the peculiarities of the

phospho-guano, and see how they differ, both in composition and effects, from the Peruvian guano, which derives its value from the large proportion of nitrogenous material it contains. Taking this first class as the standard, we find that the second class should contain about fifty per cent. of nitrogenous animal matter and salts of ammonia (which, by decomposition, are capable of yielding from ten to fifteen per cent. of pure ammonia), twenty-five per cent. of phosphates of lime and magnesia, and twenty per cent. of sulphates of lime and salts, with a small proportion of soluble phosphates, and of course a little sand. Analyses of the guanoes in which the phosphates predominate very widely, that from Bird Island being said to contain as much as seventy per cent. of phosphates, show that the proportion is between fifty and sixty per cent., and, for the sake of comparison, it is safe to consider the proportions of phosphates and of nitrogenous matter as reversed in the two classes of guano. Thus, one

stances as the other, and is therefore twice as stimulating to young plants during their early growth, while the other has little stimulating power, but is usually more enduring in its effects—in short, the one is a stimulant, the other a tonic, and the difference between them, while the other is not. Frequent applications of ammonia enable the growing plants to take from the soil all its organic and soluble portions, and thus to grow more luxuriantly. The element is continued long enough; but the phosphates, on the other hand, appear to enable the plants supplied with an abundance of them to take more nitrogen and carbon from the atmosphere, at little expense to the farmer. It may be said that the ammonia is especially the manures for root crops, which have a rapid growth, and contain but a small proportion of mineral matter. The great difference in price of the two

grano, and the quantity of both that is sold, would be increased, and the price of the article would be raised to a special value, and so it has, but this consists in giving an immediate return, an object with many, and a sufficient proof of its value to those who do not care to look far before them. The relative cost of ammonia is not so high as it is in England, and the farmer must do so long as the former is in demand, for this ingredient cannot be supplied cheaply by artificial means. But the sale of the Peruvian guano has gone far beyond the demand, while all the known deposits and depósitos of it are exhausted. The Peruvians are more closely ransacked each year to supply the growing demand for them. This shows very clearly which is the most beneficial in the end, and, in fact, the most profitable, the sale of the guano to the admirers of guano in England. Even the most enthusiastic admirers of guano in England have not been able to find such condition as that of some parts of South America,

As before mentioned, the value of bone-dust as manure was first proved on grass land, and there is nothing which so quickly and decidedly causes fine and sweet grasses and clover to replace coarse and hard headed ones as the application of this. The application of from five to ten tons to the acre has an effect which lasts for many years, and dairymen find that cows kept on such land yield an increased quantity of milk, and that this is owing to the fact that it is the difference, that double the quantity of butter can be made from the same land after the bone-dust has had time to produce its full effect. Such is the case in the system in England, and such is the result of supplying bone-dust to the soil.

wherever the experiment has been tried. But this has been seldom done as yet, except on very limited spots by amateurs, the cost being considered too great for the benefit for a living. With the change of system, however, and the coming more general, the grass fields will become every day of greater importance, and if we have not the old pasture land such as a dairyman loves, he will be obliged to make up his side under grass, and it will be well to know that the use of the phosphate tends materially to make this both abundant and nutritious. Liebig says that eight pounds weight of phosphate will contain as much phosphate of lime as 1000 lbs. of hay, and that 1000 lbs. of bones as much phosphoric acid as 1000 lbs. of wheat, and that by applying 60 lbs. of bone dust to an acre of land we give it sufficient to supply a succession of crops,

phases they require, water, and fire, with all the photosynthetic processes which are necessary to produce food in practice we have to apply ten times as much to produce the desired effect, and then it is not always apparent just when we could wish. In truth, state, is to speak in terms of its unprepared condition, is to speak in terms of its uncultivated crops, according to present ideas—but has one especial quality to counterbalance its insolubility—it has a great affinity for moisture, and is therefore particularly beneficial to light lands and in dry seasons. This botanical fact is one of the reasons for a dry climate, being enduring, not stimulating in its effects, and tending greatly to keep the soil as moist as is possible under unfavourable circumstances. It can be applied freely if these effects are to become apparent as an EXERCISE; however looked upon by many as an EXERCISE; these

though its first cost is not high, weight for weight, as compared with other portable manures. Still it has its firm admirers, both among the gardeners and the farmers, and those cultivating their own lands or having a long lease to run will get a good return in due time for all they buy.

But if the benefit of this manure is required more quickly than can be expected from the dry and unprepared dust, even though ground fine, this can be prepared for use in different ways before its application to the soil. Of the super-phosphates, properly so called,

The young bustards, by this wonderful and admirable provision of nature, are enabled to follow their parents during their migration to the nearest water, which may be many miles, and even scores of miles, from the place of their birth. The natural instinct of the parent birds, how I have often taught them, after the process of incubation has been successfully effected, to at once set out on a prescribed route, and to follow their young to the water, and the old bustards assert they can smell at a given distance) the flavour but brood of young.

The Australian bustard is wholly gregarious, and although not generally found in large flocks—like the quail—is more frequently found in pairs, and in social

and locally-established communities and in the latter it is more numerous and more widely distributed. The bird is found in exceedingly numerous and prolific. The male bustard is considerably larger than the female, and the plumage of either bird bears a resemblance to that of the native pheasant, except that the hue, as in the latter, is more uniform. The feathers on the wings and upper portions of the body, is much darker and softer, and more velvety-like in tint. The scapulars are fringed, and of a beautiful furnished olive and black, while the upper portion of the wings and tail are tinged with copper hue underneath the wings, the primaries of which are exceedingly strong and well developed for a bird not usually on the wing, and the tail feathers are hard webbed, and of a dark blue-black color. The under tail cover is of the same dusky white as the lower parts of the body, and the beak and eyes are lored, and the iris of the eyes are encircled respectively by a loose corrugated iridescent cuticle, and the nostrils are small and round, and the feet are

The food of the bustard consists of grasses, seeds, roots, berries, fish, and insects; indeed it might almost be termed omnivorous, as I have known it, in a domesticated state (the only domesticated one I ever saw, by the way), to eat fresh meat, and ravenously devour the offal of the fowls, and all the refuse of the kitchen, as well as the exuvie of snakes, lizards, grasshoppers, and frogs, and almost everything else coming in its way.

As the settlement of the country advances, and population penetrates into the wilderness, and takes possession of the habitat of this noble bird, we shall probably not till then know all the details of its habits. We know sufficient, however, of the character of the great bustard of the plains, to fairly entitle it to stand side by side with the emu and kangaroo in the heraldry and national armorial insignia of Australia.

THE LATE SKIRMISH WITH THE *WALANUI* TRIBES.—We are indebted to the *Nelson Colonist* of 31st March for the additional details of the event, which, it is said, General Cameron considers the most daring attack that has been made by the natives during the whole war. The *Colonist* says:—By special information received from *Wanganui*, we learn that the attack—which was a most determined and bold one—was made in this manner. The troops were assembled at 10 a.m. on the 29th inst. at the camp, and at 11 a.m. the *Wanganui* Light Infantry, at daylight, and the *Wanganui* Mounted Infantry, at 10 a.m., and the Maories made the attack under cover of the smoke from the fern, at the same time making a point in the rear to distract attention from the real point of attack. The soldiers were quite astonished at the boldness and determination of the assailants, and were obliged to fire the natives' arms, which were most formidable weapons. They are like the ordinary shingle-splitting axe, with a stout handle about six feet long, which

from the dexterity in use that long practice gives, renders the native so armed well able to cope with the white man. On the 10th inst. I was on board the steamer Storm Bird, which left Wanganui on Saturday morning, just as the *furca* among the friendly natives was at its height, speaks of the scene on the beach as being one of singular interest. The natives of the neighbourhood, on hearing that the *bebe* were about to embark, pih up the river occupied by the friendly Maoris, got up in arms immediately, and made rapid preparations for proceeding to the assistance of their friends. It was a sight to see the embarkation. The *bebe* were very numerous, and the Maoris were energetically busy in aiding the preparations. Maori women were to be seen marching down to the beach shouldering muskets, and handling them like trained soldiers; the children were also armed, and the Maori women were apparently prevailed to put advantage of the time when the *bebe*

blood. Each frail canoe was heavily laden with men and women eager to advance, and in numbers of them dogs were seen. Some fifty or sixty natives were on board the first canoe, and the second, which they conveyed some troops up towards the friendly natives. The greatest excitement and universal prevailed among the friendly natives, against whom the rebels are fiercely enraged, and some of the friendly natives were seen to be excited, and to what they chose, provided they could be revenged on the friendly natives for not taking part with those of their own colour. A young friendly native child, who was on board the Storm Bird on his way down, was asked by the friendly natives, and he replied, whether he believed the rebels meant to fight much, and he replied, "Yes, and fight like devils too; and fight to the last." The determined attack made on

A TOUCHING CASE. The New York correspondent of the *Evening Sun* writes to that journal as follows: "Although not directly connected with the emigration question, it is well to see the realities as to employment in cities in the United States, not taken from the *Emigrant*, but from a New York newspaper, one of the oldest, from a weekly and respectfully conducted paper in America, and of bitter 'anti-British proclivities':—"The working women in the city have petitioned the Secretary of the War Department that he will enable them to get from the contractors more than six cents a day for making army shirts. In the name of humanity, to say nothing of those finer impulses which should govern every man in his dealings with the gentler sex,

as the wages of labour. Six cents for making a pair of shoes and bread ten cents a small loaf, most twenty cents a pound, better beyond all mention in connection with poor people. But what can the secretary do in such a case? He is helpless. The contractors get the highest price they can for their work, and the women get the lowest. One woman a penny more than another woman will do it for, and dire necessity teaches thousands that even six cents for food is better than no food at all.

Manuscript. — On the evening of the 24th of Thursday, November 24th, 1844, the London Free Press, writing to that journal, says: — A singular case of acoutism on the ground of false monomania has occurred in the Asylum of Launceston, a peasant girl named Hillairet, of good character, some time since, was charged with a violation against one Annet, a small farmer, who

evidence was not believed, and the authorities refused to prosecute. Shortly afterwards she set fire to her own house, a move which was clearly a self-defensible motive than any other. The motive for the outrage, which she persisted in saying had been perpetrated upon her by Avutsev, "She was tried for the arson and acquitted, the jury really believing that she was innocent. A few days after she came out of prison, M. Dubois, the head of the Allaire family, and also of Avutsev, gave the former notice to quit. The girl, under the impression that M. Dubois had espoused the cause of Avutsev against her, set fire to the godstock belonging to Dubois. For this second fire she was sentenced to prison. According to the medical evidence produced by the prosecution she was of a low order of intellect, but not insane, although it was to be feared that if released she would

Under these circumstances the public prosecutor pressed earnestly for a conviction; otherwise, he said, the alleged criminal would be let loose upon society, encouraged by the fact that he had escaped the consequences, to commit fresh crimes. The court, for the defence, however, pleaded monomania produced by unredressed wrongs. He admitted the probability that his client would, were she released, be a danger to the public, but he said that there was a hope of her being cured, and she could be removed to some distant spot. The jury acquitted the prisoner, and the court ordered that she should be immediately set at liberty. It is a great defect in the French criminal law that an acquittal on the ground of insanity does not put an end to the

in its consequences from a "pure and simple acquittal." The jury, when pronouncing a verdict of not guilty, has no power to put upon record its opinion as to the state of mind of the prisoner. In practice it generally happens that mad doctors are generally found upon the spot to sanction, notwithstanding an acquittal, the locking up of a man who has in reality committed a great crime—a murderer, for instance. But here we have a case of a person not mad enough to be kept from doing mischief, and yet so mad as to be irresponsible for the mischief which he is almost sure to commit. This is a distressing anomaly.

the Office of the *Sperry-McKelvey* *Secretary*, a new name *Secretary*
 is, Saturday, February 11th, 1906.